



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Catawba, 6, in one family in southeastern part of county ; Cleveland, in Rowan County, 7; Reidsville, 1; Durham, 1.

When the superintendent of health of Rowan County was first notified of the existence of smallpox at Cleveland he found 20 cases, 13 of whom had recovered. They had been diagnosticated as chicken pox, urticaria, and pemphigus and no precautions whatever were taken in consequence. The people, we are told, called it "elephant itch." * * *

A negro from Cleveland went to Reidsville and was there two days with the eruption of smallpox on him before he was discovered. During that time he went on an excursion and mingled promiscuously with his people. One of these who had been exposed went from Reidsville to Durham in the beginning of the eruption stage. Although sought for, he was not found until next morning, after he had slept in the same room with several others.

Reports from Asheville, Iredell County generally, Cleveland and Durham, show everything in good shape except the reluctance in too many instances of the people to be vaccinated. The reports, however, from Catawba County and Reidsville are not at all satisfactory, and we fear a spread of the disease in these localities.

Smallpox in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 28, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the State and provincial boards of health, October 6, 1886, it becomes my duty to inform you that 15 cases of smallpox have been reported in Goshen, Clermont County, all residents. The origin of the disease is unknown.

Respectfully, yours,

C. O. PROBST, M. D.,

Secretary, State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Spartenburg County, South Carolina.

FLORENCE, S. C.

SIR: There were 4 cases of smallpox reported in Spartenburg County on July 26.

Truly, yours,

JAS. EVANS, *Secretary.*

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to August 4, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 19....	143	.....	Smallpox reported.
Birmingham.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 19....	47	.....
	May 13.....	15	.....
In Jefferson county, outside				
of the city.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19....	26	.....
Carneys Bluff.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....
Corona.....	Mar. 4.....	1	.....
Dolomite.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17....	21	.....
Gosport.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....
Glendon.....	Feb. 17.....	.....	.....
Haynesville.....	Mar. 11.....	400	.....	Do.
Horse Creek Mine.....	Mar. 4.....	3	.....	Do.
Hurricane Bayou.....	Mar. 31-June 12....	30	.....
Jackson.....	Feb. 17.....	10	.....
Letohatchie.....	May 13.....	50	.....
Mobile.....	Feb. 5-June 15....	82	1	
	July 1-July 30....	4	.....
Montevallo.....	Mar. 3.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	June 29.....	2	.....